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CIRCULATION DURING JUNE.

Charles W. Knapp, General Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Dally and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Copies. | Date.

1 Sunday 120,370	16114,970
2 114,310	17114,780
3115,020	18 115,260
4 110,140	19114,820
5 115,330	20110,140
6	21 116,740
7 115,510	22 Sunday 120,920
8 Sunday 120,630	23
9114,540	24115,470
10116,410	25
11 115,400	26115,220
12 115,520	27
13114,960	28118,100
14115,430	29 Sunday121,810
15 Sunday 121,500	30114,670
Total for the month	3,491,370

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed Net number distributed 3,407,052 And said Charles W. Knapp further says that the num-

ber of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of June was 19.25 per cent. CHARLES W. KNAPP. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 36, 1905.

The St. Louis carrier force of The Republic deliver more than 54,000 copies every day. This le nearly feur times as many as any other morn-ing newspaper delivery in St. Louis and more then twice as many as any morning or evening

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR

ISSUES MADE BY THE PEOPLE.

Late news from Washington, the headquarters of the national management of the Democratic Congressional campaigns, makes it certain that the trusts and the tariff are the issues upon which stress will be laid by Democrats in the political battle now opening.

The temper of the American people brings these issues prominently to the front this year. Popular sentiment against the trusts has been aroused to an extent that has never been known before. There is a feeling throughout the entire Union that the public safety and welfare demand the restriction of the trust evil. The people now perceive the plain truth that the surest way to restrict the trust evil is to revise the Dingley tariff until it shall be a tariff for revenue suly, instead of a tariff for the propagation and further enrichment of trusts.

In making the fight of 1902 on the issues of the trusts and the tariff the Democratic party is but obeying the will of the people and again proving that it is the party of the people. It is not afraid to oppose these multimillionaire monopolies whose money, contributed to Republican campaign slush funds, has hitherto made the Republican party so powerful for evil. There must be an honest and fearless fight in the people's behalf if they are not to be surrendered atterly into the hands of the trusts. That fight must be made now and continued into the presidential campaign of 1904. The trusts themselves have compelled this issue through their oppressive control of the sit-

In the Congressional campaigns of 1902 and the presidential campaign of 1904 the money of the trusts will be lavishly used to defeat the will of the people. A gigantic slush fund will be at the disposal of the Republican campaign managers. The full trust influence, as controlling the action of trust employes, will be exerted in behalf of Republican victory at the polls. The Democratic party, fighting the people's battie, calls on the people for fearless support. The trust evil will be removed from American life in short order if American voters are true to their duty.

FIND OUT PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Before the Republican organs start anew on their campaign of vilification of the State, why would it not be good policy for them to spend a few days in interviewing the business and professional men of Missouri regarding their opinion of the ass made in the Republican platform adopted in Jefferson

While the discovery of public sentiment by these newspapers might not change their allegiance to the politicians who control them, it might possibly save the State from a form of advertisement which has hurt property interests as well as the general reputation of the people,

No one in Missouri believes the charges that the School Fund has been "looted" or that \$34,000,000 has been stolen from the State Treasury during the past thirty years. To business men, the charges are regarded as tommyrot and nothing else. They are as one in their condemnation of Republican chicanery. They realize that the reputation of the State will saffer from the continued misrepresentation of facts regarding the conduct of the government. Outside papers, copying the slanderous articles, will spread the

false reports. Small wonder that the men of affairs, Republicans and Democrats, are disgusted with the course which has been taken by the political mountebanks who wrote the Republican platform. Aside from the inconsistencies manifested by the nomination of two Supreme Court candidates who are not in sympathy with the School Fund plank, the assertions regarding the fiscal condition of the State are of a sort to arouse

the anger of every business man. Let the Republican | with anything less than an average yield is the exter for it.

MICHIGAN SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE. In the fact that the four Republican Congressmen who were defeated for renomination in Michigan had placed themselves on record as opposed to reciprocity with Cuba there is a significance which will not be ignored by thoughtful students of the political situa-

True, Senator Burrows declares that their defeat was not due to the reciprocity issue, yet it is admissible, without reflecting upon the sincerity of this utterance, to believe that the Michigan Senator is mistaken on this point. The truth remains that these Congressmen opposed reciprocity with Cuba and that they were defeated for renomination.

There is excellent reason to believe that a majority of American voters favor fair dealing with Cuba. It is not so much a question of desiring Cuban welfare as being solicitous for the good name of the American Government. We are in honor bound to extend relief to Cuba, whose position elsewise is rendered deplorable by the results of the war with Spain. That island cannot trade advantageously with other countries as matters now stand. If we do not establish reciprocal relations with her, she is doomed to disaster, No matter how earnest her desire for national independence, Cuba will be starved into asking for annexation to the United States if this Government refuses to relieve her by means of reciprocity.

There is a growing conviction in American minds that a sinister policy is in operation to "ruin Cuba and then steal the island." Evidently, a Michigan resentment of this policy was expressed in the turning down of the four Michigan Congressmen who fought the Cuban reciprocity bill. Unless all signs fail, the example thus set in Michigan will be followed in other States. The Republican majority in the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress did calamitous work for their party in refusing to fulfill this country's solemn obligation to Cuba. Apparently they are soon to be taught that Americans insist upon a proper maintenance of ta. · national honor.

MERIWETHER AND THE REPUBLICANS.

No surprise will be felt over the reported deal whereby the Meriwether forces in this city expect to unite finally with the Republicans. The actions of their leaders in the past is the best evidence that their natural friends are the Republican politicians.

Meriwether himself dominates the so-called Public Ownership party, or at least that branch of it which is opposed to the Chambers faction now aligned with the Allied Third Party. He is in absolute control of the organization and none but his tools can do anything of effect in convention.

And Meriwether's predelections are known. In the last municipal campaign, Republican managers helped to defray the expenses of his organization. Unfortunately for the political acumen of the Republican politicians, he carried nothing but Republican wards.

This year he has been on close and intimate terms with the three men who are managing the Republican campaign in the State-Colonel Kerens, Colonel Phelps and Chairman Akins. Speakers traveling as representatives of his organization receive their instructions from these Republican leaders.

So why should Rapublican candidates for a tion in this city not dicker with Merlwether? He has been their friend in the past and will be in the future. Anything which he may do to hurt the Republicans will be involuntary. Democrats, on the other hand, cannot be fooled by his schemes for fusion.

... BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

Perhaps some of the city employes will think that Mayor Wells is lacking in an appreciation of the political character of their positions when he admonishes the heads of departments that the law governing hours of labor must be observed to the letter.

That he has deemed it advisable to call their attention to a common practice of evasion shows that in a business administration of the municipal government ordinary business rules must be observed.

Too often men working for the city consider their places sinecures. Mayor Wells does not. Himself a hard working official who wishes to execute the laws efficiently, it would be surprising if he did not believe in obtaining the same service out of the men whose appointment he controls.

Many times heads of departments make requests for appropriations for additional help when a proper distribution of labor and strict application to duty would relieve the situation. Excuses for not doing work are often framed when a conscientious fulfillment of the law would produce complete results.

The advice of Mayor Wells is exactly the same that the head of a corporation would give to his employes. His course in the past assures a strict compliance with the letter and spirit of the law. The best possible service will be demanded from those who receive pay from the city. That is the Democratic rule. Any deviation therefrom will meet with the deserved consequences.

SKINKER ROAD AND COLONEL JOHNSON.

The Star is at fault in its editorial declaration that a better poem could be written upon the Faulkner lawyer's now celebrated phrase, 'Oh, d-n the rights of the State!" than upon the Skinker Road, for which The Republic is offering a prize."

There is absolutely no inspiration for Pegasus I Colonel Johnson's reported utterance. A mere rhymester, perhaps, could get up some kind of a jingle upon 'Oh, d-n the rights of the State!" but true poets, such as The Republic hopes to present to the world as of manual endeavor. developed by the Skinker Road competition, would turn from such a theme in sorrow and nausea of soul, so to speak.

On the other hand, the very thought of the Skinker Road awakens a longing for poetic expression in even the most prosaic mind. A beautiful old country road, known and loved by our grandparents, our parents and ourselves, and certain to be loved by our children and our children's children, is for a time to become the world's most famous highway. A song fittingly setting forth its established charms and its approaching glories is now desired. Good gracious! There is surely no poet whose eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, has ever rested upon the Skinker Road but will respond to this desire! Sing a lawyer, indeed, with the Skinker Road waiting to be sung! The only way the Star can accomplish this is to tie up the lawyer somewhere on the Skinker Road and so get him included in the general picture scheme.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

A Cincinnati paper calls attention to the investments which are now being made in Western farm lands and claims that this is the one unhealthy sign in speculation. According to this alarmist, the buying of Western farm lands is the result of the fear which was aroused by the narrowly averted panic in May of | Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Though there has been much buying and selling of land in the Middle West during the past year, it cannot be said that conditions have not justified the movement. For the past five or six years all of the Central Western States have had bumper crops, with the exception of the corn failure last summer, an occurrence | for two years without requiring any repairs, and the tires unprecedented in the history of the Mississippi Val-

This year the prospects are equally good. The spot

organs realize this fact and Missouri will be the bet- ception. The wheat harvest has been up to the standard. Corn was never better, except on bottom lands where there have been floods. In the area stricken by the drought last year the hay crop has been a third heavier than usual.

In some neighborhoods, one season's crop has been nearly enough to pay for the land, taking the price prevailing during the early part of the nineties. With corn and wheat selling high, the farmer's income has been large enough to justify investment in improvements which ten years ago would have been deemed

unnecessary. If farms are such excellent producers of wealth for the farmer, why not for the investor who has money lying idle in the banks? Even those men who accepted Western mortgages in the eighties have lost nothing if they have been fortunate enough to hold their foreclosed properties. They were a good investment. It was the men who "boomed" townsites and additions that made some Western investments unprofitable

There is no danger that farm lands will go too high. They are as good as gold bonds. They have proved veritable bonanzas to those who have been fortunate enough to own them. With the closer settlement of the country, they are sure to increase in value. There is no inflation at the present time. Compared with some of the industrial stocks, the farms of the Middle West are selling much below value.

---FOR THE GLORY OF VON WALDERSEE.

In the three-volume account of the campaign in China under the command of General Count von Waldersee now being made ready under the direction of the German Government there is said to be absolutely no mention of American achievements at Pekin or elsewhere during that campaign.

Inasmuch as the American and Japanese troops did most of the little fighting that was done, this seems pretty shabby treatment, but we shall have to make the best of it

After all, being merely a glorification of von Wa!dersee and the Emperor's mission, it was wise, perhaps, not to write of the brave Chaffee, who not only maintained the worth of American arms in the field. but also upheld our national honor by forbidding American troops to join in the looting done by the Germans and others.

Likely as not, the fact that Chaffee on one or two occasions differed with von Waldersee and spoke his mind in the good old American fashion, has also had something to do with the "blacklisting" of American troops in von Waldersee's book.

However, if the Kalser's sycophants can get any satisfaction out of falsified history there's no occasion for us to worry. Our proud record in China is too well and too widely known to be belittled by such

the rule prohibiting municipal officials and city em ployes from absenting themselves from their offices without a leave of absence approved by the Mayor will cause great dissatisfaction among a certain City Hall set. If this be true, it is because there are men in the city's employ who have been in the habit of devoting their time to pleasure-making or political wirepulling rather than to the performance of their duty to the city. Such men are not in harmony with the Wells administration, and it is of benefit to the community that they be required hereafter to do the work for which they are paid by the taxpayers. The Mayor's notification that this will be expected of them believed the school and seminary certificates to be constitutional and a proper in-

delays in the trial of the Faulkner case and he and his the contrary notwithstanding.

What to do with the educational funds is assistants are fully equipped for the swift prosecution of those to follow. Next!

RECENT COMMENT.

The Cheap Dress Movement.

Ductor Clara W. Bruce of Cincinnati, O., is starting a dress reform league that has economy for its chief aim. Doctor Bruce declares that a woman can look charming in a gown that costs 60 cents, while a 75-cent costume can be made positively stunning. For \$1.25, according to this new authority, a best frock that will answer every ordinary purpose can be procured

Doctor Bruce believes that the growing extravagance in dress is one of the greatest dangers of the age. It is her hope to form an organization similar to the W. C. T. U. Membership in the league will be free, although each member will have to buy her own hadge, which is an inexpensive, neat sliver pin. If she can persuade women of wealth to adopt the 60-cent costume as a matter of principle, she knows that there will be no difficulty in introducing the style that represents the minimum of cost. This woman, who has studied economic and sociological problems, announces that one reason men are afraid to marry is because they know they cannot afford to provide costly vardrobes for their wives. As soon as the 60-cent gown becomes popular she prophesies that weddings will mul-

A Gibe at "Local Color" Novela. James L. Ford in New York Times

Amateur fiction makers can find no better opportunity for the profitable exercise of their untrained talents than the kind that has brought fame to so many modern story tellers. Nor will it be possible for them to discover any school of fiction which will yield greater results to ignorant and inexperienced hands than this.

The novel of this, school requires no plot, which, course, saves the young fiction maker a great deal of hard labor, while the fact that character drawing is of even less value than plot, and the slightest dash of humor absolutely fatal, throws open this particular door of literature to those whose slender talents woruld otherwise be forced into fields | priation that has been made since 1872 out

Cuba's Suffering Is Our Shame.

New York Life. It is hard to get over the failure of Congress to help Cuba. We are all disgraced by that shame, and it becomes us, not only to pile dust on our own heads, but to do what we can to shovel under the men who have humiliated us. Poor Cuba! She has got to suffer, and we have got to sit by and see her suffer, helpless to aid her now, notwithstanding that nine-tenths of us are strongly stirred in her behalf, and have the will as well as the means to do her good. In all our great prosperity we have denied her the crust that was her due-the moderate concession that it was greatly to our interest to yield, and which our national honor was pledged to grant.

A Bird That's Hard to Kill. C. E. Borchgrevink in August Leslie's.

Penguins have an extraordinary amount of vitality, and are harder to kill than any ordinary cat. I once had occasion to kill a large bird aboard our ship, the Southern Cross, and, making use of the weapon next my hand, I drove a large spike squarely through the creature's head. and finished the operation by nailing it fast to the deck. That seemed to make the job very complete, and I went below decks for dinner. Coming up an hour later, my astonishment was prodigious on beholding the penguin, Republican conventions. My reasons suphead erect, flippers out, waddling about, apparently without thought of the spike, which still remained transfixed in his cranium.

Rubber Tires for Fire Engines.

Philadelphia is a quiet town, but that ign't the particular reason that impels her to seriously consider the advisability of fitting out her fifty fire engines with rubber tires. New York has rubber-tired engines and makes the claim that the cost is saved several times over by the infrequency of repairs and the lessened strain on the horses. The first fire engine equipped with rubber tires ran will last about three and a half years. At a time when there is so little chance for improvement in the present way of fighting fires it would seem that this rubber-tired addition was well worth considering.

FROM THE GREAT POETS.

FAIR INES.

By Thomas Hood,



H, saw you not air Ines? She's gone into the West, To dazzle when the sun is down, And rob the world of rest. She took our duylight with her, The smiles that we love best. With morning blushes on her cheek, And pearls upon her breast.

Oh, turn again, fair Ines, Before the full of night, For fear the moon should shine alone, And stars unrivated bright: And blessed will the lover be That walks beneath their light, And breathes the love, against thy cheek, I dure not even write!

Would I had been, fair Ince, That gallant cavaller Who rode so gayly by thy side. And whispered thee so near!-Were there no bonnie dames at home, Or no true lovers here, That he should cross the seas to win The dearest of the dear?

I saw thee, lovely Incs, Descend along the shore With bands of noble gentlemen, And banners waved before; And gentle youth and maidens gay, And snowy plumes they wore. it would have been a beauteous dream, If it had been no more! She went away with song,

Alas! slas! fair Ines! With music waiting on her steps, And shoutings of the throng; But some were sad, and felt no mirth, But only music's wrong, In sounds that sang farewell, farewell To her you've loved so long.

Farewell, farewell, fair Ines! That vessel never bore So fair a lady on its deck Nor danced so light before. Alast for pleasure on the sea, And sorrow on the shore! The smile that blessed one lover's heart Has broken many more!



There is a belief prevalent that the enforcement of PARTY BOSSES WOULD REPUBLATE THE STATE'S BONDED DEBT

Mr. Tatum Shows That School Certificates Are Bonds and Valid Unless Repudiated.

To the Editor of The Republic.

St. Louis, July 24.—In a letter on the School Fund, in The Ripublic, May 27, 1 showed that the Republican members of the Legislature, from 1872 to date, unanimously tilicates by Circuit Attorney Folk has ably managed to prevent publican editors, and platform architects, to

a question which, it is immentable, has been dragged into party politics and used by the tarters of the issue to inflame and fuddle in a scramble for office. Thinking men of all parties should foin to settle the matter on We are all practical business principles. infled in devotion to public education. Republicans pride themselves as friends of free schools; while Democratic administrations of the State are to be praised for verliberal appropriations from the general rev enues for the schools-more than required by the Constitution; also for a policy whereby the school and university derive from the interest fund a larger revenue than could coupon bonds. Educational funds are used in the purchase of State coupon bonds, can-celing such and issuing in their stead other nonnegotiable bonds, without coupons

termed certificates of indebteds Must Be Paid as Bonds. The Constitution requires a tax levy to pay interest on bonds and to retire same. When all the bonds shall have been paid, or enough money raised therefor, this tax mus-Legislature to fix, but it must be enough to interest and to retire \$350,000 of be each year. The coupon bonds are about all retired. If the certificates be bonds, then on them must be paid every year from next January at least \$250,000, which sum will then accumulate in the Treasury, there be-ing no other bonds outstanding, and must be invested in United States bonds at a low

What to do with that accumulation is a serious question. To meet this problem is the design of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. If the certificates be bonds in legal interpretation, then that portion of the amendment legalizing them is surplusage. If they be not bonds, they become such by constitutional definition on the adoption of the amendment. In either case the proposed tax of not more than 3 as erroneously claimed, but in reality a reduction of the present interest tax.

interest tax will cease unless the amendment carry, and no more interest can be paid on the certificates and every approof the interest tax for the schools and sem-inary has been on the part of legislators

either an act of lunacy or knavery. It is the most remarkable occurrence in the history of mental delusions, that of all the able and otherwise intelligent men who have been members of the Legislature during the past thirty years of all the able editors and all the thousands intelligent people-not one ever of other thought of questioning the validity of these certificates until very lately. But if opponents of the certificates and recent Repub lican resolutions be correct, all the Repub-lican members just went along either knowingly conniving at a "looting of the School Fund," or idiotically voting away the proceeds of the interest tax, while no editor, no platform maker, no usurper of party Who started this issue? Who made this great discovery of unconstitutionality—the most astonishing discovery of manking since Copernicus, Galilleo and Newton? Come

rth and be placed upon a pede Stultifying the Republican Record. As it was apparent certain Republicans would attempt to make the certificates a objecting to be impaied on either hora of the dilemma involved, I addressed a letter to the Globe-Democrat, published March 5, to forestall such action by were criticised, and the denial of validity of the certificates is still going on

The position of the party stultifiers is well boiled down in the following from the Globe-Democrat: "We have lost the School Fund; we have nothing to show for it; the certificates are worthless pieces of paper, unconstitutional and void And so the Honorable R. F. Russell, the

Republican leader of 1886, goes back on his record as a supporter of the certificates; he compares them to a dead horse and save: "They represent the unconstitutional con-version of the School Fund; plain and flagrant violations of the express provisions of the Constitution." How is it that this is so plain now, but was plainly the reverse to him in 1883 and 1885? What has happened since then? Was he a fool or a knew skee.

and which horn of the dilemma does

The Certificates Are Bonds. So the main question is, Are the cerfificates bonds within the meaning of the In every argument certain fundamental

1. The word "certificate" is not used in 'Rond" is the only term there employed as to investment of school funds. The term "bond" is not defined

neither in the Constitution nor the stat-4. The form of bonds, as security for , or evidence thereof, is not prescribed -neither in the Constitution or

statutes. For interpretation of the term "bond" resort must be had to the common, that is to say, the unwritten law, of England the Revolution. 6. Any form of words, whether scientific

or artificial, or awkward or clumsy, or grammatical or otherwise, which showed that the maker of the instrument intended to solemnly bind himself to pay a specified sum of money at a stated time, was in common law effect a bond. The solemnity was indicated by the seal. The State of Missouri cannot be sued

nor forced in any way to pay either the coupen bonds or the so-called certificates or any other obligation or debt. The payment of either, whether principal or terest, rests upon the whim of the Legis-lature; a majority of the members elected in each branch must concur to order pay

The foregoing undeniable propositions may be disposed of, though involved in the discussion, before proceeding to consider It is not necessary to discuss the first

second, third and fourth, as they can easily be verified by any one who can read. The fifth follows, as a corrallory from the third. As this is not written merely for inwyers, I will explain; The acts of the Legislature, or statutes

with the Constitution are termed the writ-ten laws of the State. But they embrace very small proportion of the laws. The vast body of law is termed the com or unwritten, law, and is based usages and customs and certain English statutes, declared by the courts to be law and established as precedents. Missouri adopted the system in 1816, while a Territory, by statute which says that the mon law of England and all acts of Parprior to the fourth year of the reign of James I, of a general nature, applicable, shall be the rule of action and decision. So, for the meaning of the words "bond" and "certificate" resort must be between Olive and Locust streets "bond" and "certificate" resort must be between Olive and Locust streets

had to usage and custom.

The same view must be taken of the sixth proposition, for the written law being silent as to form, the common law pre-cedents must be sought; they clearly es-tablish the sixth proposition. The inten-

tion of the maker will be gathered from that the State cannot be sued, is verified by reference to the eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States. There is no way to enforce payment. The Legislature is an independpayment. The Legisland of government; the abused. courts have no control over it, except to negative acts. To some extent this is public corporations that can be sued, as the holders of Cass County bonds have found. There judgments have been rendered, executions and orders have been issued by the Federal Court, time and again but the County Court Judges refuse to pay, and not the United States Judges, nor Marshals, backed by the Frestdent with the army and navy and entire militia of the United States, can lawfully collect a dollar

8. The burden of proof rests upon those who assert unconstitutionality of an act of the Legislature. Those who are not lawyers may ascertain from any of the procession that this is correct. substantial reason against the certificates has been mentioned. There is the bare assertion of unconstitionality, based on the fact that the word "bond," not "certificate," is used in the Constitution, and that the certificates are worthless in the market, because not negotiable.

The non-negotiability cuts no figure, for the Constitution does not require the bonds to be negotiable. Until recently bo evidences of debt or security for loans. were termed specialities and were not ne gotiable, yet were not worthless if the obliger were solvent. Suppose the funds were in United States bonds, and by a simple and legal act the negotiability had been destroyed-very advisable, too, where public

securities are in custody of officials; would

that have made the bonds worthless, or

have been an investment contrary to the

stitution? Again, suppose the State

Nonstenlable Bonda.

bonds, which were bought with the school moneys instead of being canceled, had been stamped 'property of the School Fund, nontransferable and non-negotiable?" would stamped "property of the School Finds, nontransferable and non-negotiable?" would that have made the investment unconstitutional or worthless to the schools? Would it not be proper to appropriate the interest on them to the schools and pay them when due, if so stamped, as much so as if not stamped? The destruction of their negotiability would not affect their validity—it would morely make them nonstealable.

But the wording of an act is not necessarily the criterion for interpretation. The intent is looked to, and the construction given which will carry out the intent. A familiar instance is "may" is often held to mean "shall" and vice versa. So "certificates" will be held to mean "bond," for it is undeniable the Legislature meant to bind the State, and that the certificates should take the place of coupon bonds, the interest to be paid on them from the same fund as the bonds bought with the school moneys. What difference does it make to the tax-oayer whether he pays the interest of What difference does it make to the tax-nayer whether he pays the interest on coupon bonds or on certificates—what dif-ference to the schools? None, except the rate of interest, which can be made the same if the people so desire; no objection has ever been urved as to the rate; the people pay it and spend it on the children. Tet one of the senseless arguments against the certificates is that the taxpayers pay the interest. If the fund were in the coupon bonds, where would the interest come from: The term "certificates" is used in the the interest. If the fund were in the coupon bonds, where would the interest come from? The term "certificates" is used in the laws creating them merely to distinguish them from other obligations. This, of course, is an inference, for the acts do not so state, but it is clearly justifiable. The Legislature was not obliged to use that word, but could have adopted any other; it could have said "bond." or "school bond." or "this obligation." Any term would have been valid, there being no prohibition or prescription as to term.

The only question is, Are the words sufficient to bind the State, as upon a promise to pay, if it could be sued?

A comparison of the coupon bonds with the bonds termed "certificates" reveals no essential difference in the language necessary to constitute a bond; the only variance is one is negotiable, the other not. The forms of both are given in the Allen-Dockery pamphlet, page 38. The essential words, "is indebted in the sum of dollars, payable," are identically the same in each: so also the words in each, "which the said State hereby promises to pay," which are surplusage.

One is payable to bearer, the other to the State Board of Education, is there any lawyer who will hold that if the transaction were between two individuals, or if the State could be sued and execution enforced, either form would not be just as valuable an investment for the schools as the other, or that the legal liability is not precisely the same?

To say that the certificates are not bonds is mere quibbling about words, and the

To say that the certificates are not bonds is mere quibbling about words, and the courts would so hold.

2. If the Constitution intends by the word 9. If the Constitution intends by the word "bond" merely the outstanding negotiable cotton bond and if no other form of State bond or obligation will answer, yet the fund represented by the certificates is not thereby lost. The intention of the legislatures to bind the State is undeniable. If a court could acquire jurisdiction against the State it would force it to treat the certificates as bonds, meant by the Constitution, pay the interest thereon and ultimately redsem them. Courts of centry invariably follow trust funds and enforce the trust, regardless of the shape it takes, and will decree that to have been done, will any lawyer depy this proposition? The books abound with instances.

What Republican Will Repudlate?

"The State can sofely be trusted to do what courts of equity would recuire it to do if suit could be maintained. The Democratic unstortes in the legislatures have never flinched, nor given the slightest indication of halking, and the Republican House in 18% came up holdly to the scratch in recombing of the validity, constitutionality and sound volley of nonregotiable obligatons, termed certificates. Where is the Republican who desires to repudlate them or refuses to pay them or the interest on them? Yet when Mr. B. F. Russell styles them "dead horses," and he and Messars. Tithner, Rothwell, Swenzer, Hisbee, Whylark, Akins, Kerens and the barking pack of their followers and echoers. Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart, with some Remislean editors, fain in the veiping chemis, enouncing the certificates, the public have the right to say that at the hands of certain offsceholders and seekers and sumpers of Republican party management, the school and seminary funds are, indeed, in danger of being repudlated; for if it be true as a legal proposition that the certificates are unconstitutional and void, "worthlers What Republican Will Repudiate? danger of being reconsistent for it is between as a legal proposition that the certificates are unconstitutional and void. "worthless bleess of scran paper." "sigmathred as "desd horses." "rate gray lackasses." Incapable recognition then the courts might frel compelled to say the find is, indeed, lost for it cannot be followed into a shape void and unrecognizable.

unrecognizable. "Whence and what art thou, execrable shape, if shape it might be called, which shape has There are melancholy instances where ourts of equity have been unable to grant ellef in cases of violated trust from in-bility to trace the trust fund, dissipated

Under the present party management and lost.
Under the present party management and platforms no Republican member of the coming Legislature can vote to recognize the certificates in any way. The coupon the certificates in any way. the certificates in any way. The coupen bonds will all have been paid off, and if the certificates be not bonds within the meaning of the Constitution, then by section 14, arti-cle 10, thereof the statute levying 10 cents for the interest and sinking fund falls, "for the tax provided for in this section shall cease to be assessed." All Republican as-sessors are bound by party discipline to re-fuse to further assess this interest tax, or they must be may Republicans have dethey must, se many Republicans have de-termined to do, repudiate the usurpers in control and refuse to be subject to the dic-

tation of pledge breakers, office brokers and boodlers.

These propositions being established. I might well stop here. But I claim the certificates to be bonds in legal interpretation. And there are many Republicans who refuse to stultify themselves and by going back on their record virtually admit, as some are now doing, that they should be either in lunatic asylums or in the Penitentiary. In behalf of them and of the record of all Republican legislators and editors and "Old Politician" to a very recent date. I shall show in a future letter, by established rules, the so-called certificates are constitutional bonds, and, moreover, that in them, as a matter of good business policy, the educational funds are wively invested.

JOSEPH T. TATUM.

tation of pledge breakers, office brokers and

JOSEPH T. TATUM. A. A. Selkirk & Co. Regular Saturday sale takes place every Regular Morning at 10:30 o'clock at their morning at 10:30 o'clock at their morning at 10:30 o'clock at their Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at t salesrooms, 1808-19-12 Chouteau avenue. mense quantities of furniture, carp stoves and other miscellaneous articles sold at very nominal figures.

H TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, July 27, 1877. Another day of the reign of dis order incident to the big strike. . Workmen were driven from the brickvards and glass works in North . St. Louis by the mob. Street pavers . between Olive and Locust streets were stopped.

♦ Merchants raised a fund of \$20,000 to maintain the Home Guards for the protection of life and property. About 1,000 recruits for this service were enrolled. The mob was composed principally

of riff-raff and negroes, who at-· tacked the street railway employes in an attempt to make them quit 4 work. Some of the conductors and drivers were pulled off the cars and · The workmen at Filley's foundry

• and the Beicher sugar refinery were • driven from their places. At the . Kingstand-Ferguson factory on Eleventh street north of Cass avenue the . mob raked the fires from under the . boilers in order to close the plant. The Forr Courts building was turned into a military barracks, with sentinels and outposts patrolling the

surrounding blocks to keep out suspicious persons. General A. J. Smith was in command, with General Marmaduke chief of staff. Colonel Leigh . O. Knapp was appointed Adjutant . General of the citizens' forces, with .

· Colonel John G. Fullerton as his as-At Second and Madison streets a building was set afire, burning a . part of the Boeckler lumber plant. • Upon the arrival of the citizen-soidiers the mob dispersed. Had they o . stood for a moment, or a shot been . o fired, it was said, a bloody fight o would have been the result. This was 4 the crisis in the local situation.

• Sheriff Finn raised a squadron of • cavalry, composed of 200 "rough riders" and dead shots They were . armed with carbines and six-shooters, and their march through the • streets produced a good effect upon • . the die